

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by **L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER**, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[Price \$ 2 per Ann.—\$ 1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1809.

[Vol. 49.—No. 2485.]

L. ROUSMANIERE,
HAS just received, and for sale, a further supply of the 2d edition of that highly interesting and deservedly popular work entitled,

CELEBS
IN SEARCH OF A WIFE,
—comprehending observations on domestic habits and manners, religion and morals, by *Hannab Moore*.—Complete in 1 volume, neatly bound and lettered, price 1 dollar and 50 cents. This edition is handsomely printed on good paper with a new type, and is well adapted for presents to young people and for the use of those to whom cheapness may be an object.

Also just received, and for sale as above,
A few more copies of the
COMPLETE FARRIER.

MEDICAL WORKS.
Charles Bell's Operative Surgery—Benjamin Bell's System of Surgery—Wilson on Febrile Diseases—Currie's Medical Reports—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Denman's Midwifery—Cheselden's Anatomy—Cullen's Practice—Haller's Physiology—and many other valuable Medical Works are for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of **BOOKS and STATIONARY** than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: **BIBLES** of every description and price: **PRAYER-BOOKS** and **PSALM-BOOKS** a great variety both of sizes and prices.—**SCHOOL-BOOKS** of every kind used in this Vicinity.—**ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES**, of every size and price.—**GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS**.—**ACCOUNT-BOOKS** of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of **WRITING and LETTER-PAPER**, &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 26th of December, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. (if fair weather, if not the first fair day) on the premises, in virtue of a decree of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c.

ALL the right, title and interest, of *Edward Stanhope*, deceased, (including the Widow's right of dower) in and unto one certain Lot of Land, situated in Newport, on Easton's point, so called, being the 7th Lot of the first division of an allotment of said Point, with the Dwelling-House &c. thereon standing.—Conditions made known at time of Sale.

MARY STANHOPE, Adm'r.
THOMAS D. STALL, Adm'r.
Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that on the first of December, a **SCHOOL** will be opened in the **CHURCH SCHOOL-HOUSE**. For terms, apply to

JOHN RODMAN,
No. 63, Spring-Street.
Newport, Nov. 17, 1809.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

FOURTEEN Hogheads Kentucky TOBACCO, of a superior quality, and 50 Kegs GINGER, for Sale by
RHODES & CAHOONE.
Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his **DWELLING-HOUSE**, No. 29, Bridge-street, which he now occupies, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a store in front, a wood house adjoining, and a new stable on Elm-street.—The Lot measures 70 feet on both streets, and 200 feet in length, with a large garden, in which are a number of excellent fruit trees.—The situation is pleasant, and the House is in good repair; and has the convenience of water from the Aqueduct both in the cellar and washroom. Payment made easy. For further particulars, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.
Newport, Nov. 16, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On **MONDAY**, December 18, 1809, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest in the estate of *William W. Osborne*, deceased, of which the said William died seized, situated in Newport, in Clarke-street, No. 6.—Conditions to be made known at the time and place of sale.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

WANTED,

A WOMAN to take care of a Child.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Nov. 17, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A N Elegant Mahogany **GILLIARD** TABLE, almost new, with all its apparatus.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

New Goods.

Job Shearman,

Has just received and for sale,
A LARGE Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are superlative Broadcloths; mill'd Cloths for Gentlemen's Coats and Surtouts; Circassian Cloths for Ladies, of the latest colours; one bale of Carpets. He will shortly receive an additional assortment of English Goods, which he is determined to sell very low.
Newport, 3d of 10th mo. 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 Thames-Street.
HAS just received and is now exposing for sale, an extensive assortment of English, India and French GOODS, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.
Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

Muffs & Tippetts.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received a very elegant Assortment of Muffs and Tippetts, and single Tippetts without Muffs; consisting of elk, martin, polecat, bear, german martin and fable, of different sizes and prices, some of a very superior quality.—Also, An additional assortment of India Cottons, Hannels, broadcloths, rose blankets, black, bottle green, and scarlet bombazettes, with a variety of other articles in demand, which will be sold remarkably cheap.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

New Goods.

Harvey Sessions & Co.

No. 125, Thames-Street.
HAVE received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which consists of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they offer at prices that cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also, A complete assortment of Cotton Yarn and Bedticks, which they will sell as low as can be purchased at the factories, at wholesale or retail. Wanted to purchase a quantity of good homepun flannel, and woolen yarn, for which a generous price will be given.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having formed a connexion in trade,
under the Firm of
Howland & Eddy,

OFFER for Sale on reasonable terms, at their Store, No. 7 & 73, Thames-street, a general Assortment of **GROCERIES**, consisting of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Coffee, Sugars of various kinds, Hylon, Hylon-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, a few boxes Bordeaux Cordials, &c. &c.—Also, 600 wt. Cheese, of a superior quality, suitable for family use; a few Kegs Negro-head Tobacco; Likewise fresh Flour by the barrel.
They transact Commission business. Those who are pleased to favour them in this way, may depend on their utmost exertions in their behalf.
BENJAMIN B. HOWLAND,
JOSEPH W. EDDY.
Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their **ROPE STORE**, No. 90 Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marine, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and fern twine, small fishing lines &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's Square and flat bar Iron cheap for cash.—Also, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping wharves may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.
Newport, August 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Land, pleasantly situated at the head of Broad-street adjoining each other containing 250 feet front and 70 feet rear, with a large two-story new building thereon fronting the head of Broad-street.—The building has been occupied as a Coach-maker's shop and is well calculated for a Dwelling-House and with a small expense may be made a beautiful situation.—On one of the Lots is a good well of water.—Also for Sale Three good Chaises with round and square tops and one Gig all with plated harnesses; Also Two excellent Chaise Horses.—The above may be bought very cheap.—For terms apply to
ISAAC STALL.
Newport, October 20, 1809.

TO LET,

THE lower part of that pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, No. 5 Farewell-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
WALTER CORNELL.
Newport, 28th of 10th mo. 1809.

STOVE PIPES,

OF TIN, or sheet IRON, of any length or size, made by the Subscriber, at his Shop, one door west of *McClary's*, *Manroe & Co's* Grocery Store.—Also, Tin Ware for sale, as cheap as can be purchased in this State. The friendliest favour gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. Cash given for old Pewter and Lead.
NATHANIEL NASON.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

Ephraim Bowen, jun. GRAND MASTER.



A QUARTERLY Communication of the **GRAND LODGE** of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations will be held on Monday the 27th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,
OTIS AMMIDON, Grand Sec'y.
Providence, Nov. 10, 1809.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE Ship **FRANKLIN**, WILLIAM COZZENS Master, now lying at Gyles's Wharf, will sail on the 28th inst.—For Freight or Passage, having excellent accommodations for passengers, apply to **BENJAMIN RUGGLES**, or the Master on board.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE brig **HIRAM**, now lying at Gardner's Wharf, burthen 100 Tons, 6 years old. For terms and inventory, apply to **EDWARD EASTON, JOHN PRICE, jun. or CHARLES DEVENS.**
Newport, Nov. 3, 1809.

FOR GEORGETOWN, (S. C.)

THE Sloop **MELENTIA**, NATHANIEL LOCK Master, now lying at Lyon's Wharf, will sail on the 25th inst.—For freight or passage apply to **BENJAMIN RUGGLES**, or the Master on board.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Auction and Commission store to that very eligible stand No. 94, Thames-street, directly opposite Messrs. *Wanton & Rathbone's* Book-store, where they continue to transact Auction and Commission business. Those who may please to employ them may depend on a faithful and prompt attendance being given to their interest.

For Sale, On terms unusually good, twenty chests Campoy Tea, 10 pipes country Gin, 20 bags Coffee 10 barrels Pimento.—The above Goods being separate configurations will be sold at prices greatly reduced, in order to close the sales.

N. B. Those indebted to the Subscribers are requested to settle immediately.—All orders from distant customers will be duly attended to.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, & Co.
Newport, Nov. 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE WHARF, (marked **ELAM'S** on the Board put up,) late **MALBONE'S**.—This WHARF, properly repaired, would be as convenient as any in the fourth part of Newport, and commands as great a depth of water.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.—Payment will be made easy, and time given if required.

SAMUEL ELAM.
Newport, Oct. 19, 1809.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

THIRTEEN House Lots, on Easton's Point, which for beauty of situation are exceeded by none in Town.—On one of the Lots is a small convenient dwelling-house, and on another a new slaughter-house.—There is also on the shore a most valuable privilege for manure, and a stone quarry. The above will be sold together, or in separate lots. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1809.

VALUABLE STAND.

For Sale at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the first **MONDAY** of December next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of the Subscriber, corner of Thames and Pelham-streets, directly opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House. The great advantages of this stand, for any business whatever, are too well known to require a particular recommendation, to claim the attention of any who may wish to purchase.—For terms, (which will be liberally applied to) apply to
D. MELVILLE.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THAT pleasantly situated **HOUSE** and Lot in Easton's street next north but one of the Brick-Market, 55 feet back, a large yard and an excellent well of water which is never dry. The House is a most excellent stand for a two large and convenient stable Houses and a shed upwards of 100 feet long.—Also for sale a number of well-broke Coach Horses, Team and a Gig with plated harness.—The above property will be sold at a great bargain. For terms apply to
THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, Oct. 20, 1809.

RUPTURE OF NEGOCIATION.

The following article is copied from the "National Intelligencer." We shall suspend all remarks on this unpropitious business, until we are furnished with the correspondence to which the article alludes. The meeting of Congress is at hand; and we doubt not the whole of the correspondence will be called forth at an early period of the session.—Let the people, as far as possible, suspend their opinions and feelings, for the present.

An attempt will be made in the violent democratic papers; it is indeed already begun, to awaken the passions and rouse the resentment of the public—but let the public remember that passion always prompts to acts of indelicacy, and that resentment, to be dignified and useful, must be cool, deliberate and judicious.

If the conduct of Mr. Jackson has been really so rude and indecorous as to warrant the full extent of the measure adopted by our administration, that measure will, in due season, be sanctioned by a deliberate vote of Congress, and by the united voice of the people. But it would be unfair to ascribe to the principal, the rudeness and indecorum of an agent.—The conduct of Mr. Jackson does not materially lessen our prospects of a favourable adjustment of difficulties with his government.

By this unfortunate occurrence, discussion, it is true, will be delayed; but if the business be justly and prudently managed, the spirit of friendly negotiation and compromise will not be checked. Let us, then, still hope a favorable issue. Let the people be vigilant, but cool. Let not the public mind be led astray, by the empty declamation of turbulent and infuriated advocates of war.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, of October 13, 1809.

The Secretary of State, to the British Minister.

IN the course of the correspondence, which it seems, has taken place between the Secretary of State and Mr. Jackson, we understand, that Mr. Jackson had stated that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January, was the only despatch by which the conditions were prefabricated to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which is related.—That Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declaration had ever before been made to the government, and added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made.—That, notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson in his next letter indecorously used a language implying that Mr. Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government.—That in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit avowal of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge an arrangement would not have been made.—That in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having been reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr. Jackson, as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would without delay, be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communication affecting the interests of the two nations through any other functionary that may be substituted.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE CARRYING TRADE.

The Editor of the American Citizen has shown that our very wise system of non-intercourse by sea, and intercourse by land, makes the British our carriers. Nothing can be more obvious. But the people of the northern and middle states are still to be informed that the leading politicians of the South are more hostile to our carrying trade than they are to Great-Britain, although they are far from feeling much affection for that power. Strong as are their prejudices against England, they would gladly resign our whole carrying trade to her at any moment. We have ever felt the full force of the sage WASHINGTON'S caution against indulging local prejudices, or misrepresenting local views. But we do not misrepresent. We speak that which we do know. Our southern brethren may be governed by no improper motives; they may not be envious or jealous of the commercial wealth and prosperity of the north: they may have no fear that commerce will one day give to the other portions of the Union that political weight and influence which are now denied to them; they may be more cheerful, more unreflecting devotees to the Chief's policy. But the fact exists. It is of little consequence to them that half a million of

people in the northern and middle states obtain their subsistence by commerce and the mechanical arts connected with it, and could scarcely subsist in any other way. *We have land enough, say they, let them clear up the woods.* And yet the gentry who use this language neither clear their woods nor follow any other business, but live by the labour of slaves. This is not mentioned as a matter of reproach to them. But to shew their inconsistency and total want of feeling for the commercial interest. The carrying trade, say they, is the source of all our evils. They pronounce it a Pandora's box, more mischievous than that of antiquity, as it has not Hope at the bottom.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
MILITARY ESSAY.

THE following article, from a London paper, contains matter of much interest to our own countrymen. Indeed it is evident to all men of sense, that the idea of becoming a great military character, by reading books of geography, and poring over maps of distant regions, is one of the most ridiculous of which human nature can become the dupe.

THE COMMAND OF ARMIES.

"As the erroneous ideas that prevail on some important national concerns often occasion the measures of government to be blamed by persons otherwise very much disposed to justify them, we think a good effect may be produced by the publication of what follows:

"No just comparison can be made betwixt the art of directing the operations of armies, and any of those arts or kinds of business in which the same circumstances are continually repeated.—War is not to be carried on in the same manner in one country as in another. The operations of small armies are not to be imitated in those of great ones. If they were, the most fatal consequences might ensue.—The dispositions and motions of armies in a field of battle depend greatly on the nature of ground, so that nothing can be more diversified. For these, and many other reasons that could be given, generalship is entirely an exercise of the understanding. Had it been acquired in the same manner with a mechanic art, the long war carried on by Louis XIV. must have produced some able commanders; yet eight of those to whom that monarch entrusted the command of armies, and who had risen gradually to the high rank of marshals de France, committed such errors as brought their country to the brink of ruin, whereas Conde, Turenne and Luxembourg, whose genius enabled them to form a perfect idea of military operations before they had seen them, commanded armies with the same success from the beginning that they ever did afterwards. Prince Eugene, of Savoy, was generalissimo of the Austrian armies from the beginning of the last century to the year 1736, a period of almost continued wars, in which, if the military science could be acquired in the manner that many imagine, it might naturally be supposed, that under such a commander, some able generals must have been produced in those armies. But the first war undertaken by the great Frederick, began a few years after the death of the Prince Eugene, and the Prussian monarch lessens the merit of his own continual victories in that war, by acknowledging a want of ability in all the Austrian generals. † It is well known that the present conqueror of a great part of Europe, made his first essay in the command of armies, by defeating in Italy the experienced generals of the same power.

"Besides the great diversity of circumstances in military operations, there is another reason for this, which those who think the art of war may be acquired like a matter of practice, are not aware of. Let any one compare an exact plan of the extent of a few miles in a part of the country little known to him, with the appearance which the same objects present to his sight, he will perceive how different that appearance is from the reality of the proportional extent of all the parts delineated in the plan, and he will be much less mistaken in judging of the extent of different parts of the ground. Then supposing two armies to be extended over the same part of the country, he could still form an idea of the motions of troops in those distant parts, even before clouds of dust and smoke concealed those objects from him. This would be the case if he were only a spectator entirely unconnected with his own time, and not an officer whose attention must be taken up with his duty. It is therefore imagined only by persons who have no idea of the operations of armies, that officers can judge of those operations from what they themselves see. They learn what passed in an engagement after it is over, by the reports of those who commanded the different divisions of the army, examined on an exact plan of the ground, in which the dispositions of both armies, and the changes of disposition, are delineated; they may improve the knowledge thus acquired by travelling the ground itself in all directions, but cannot view the whole at once as in a plan, unless from the top of some neighbouring mountain, without another hill or mountain to intercept the view. Officers may in the same manner acquire a perfect knowledge of all the ways that have been waged since the revival of the military science, at least of all those wherein exact relations with plans and descriptions of the field of bat-

tle, have been given by intelligent military men.

"But as one cannot be said to have studied mathematics, although he has read all the demonstrations that are to be found in the works of the greatest mathematicians, unless he has convinced himself by the exercise of his own reason of the truth of those demonstrations, so neither can a military man be said to have studied the art of war, although he has read the accounts of all the campaigns from which any instruction can be derived, and the maxims and observations which the greatest generals have left, unless he has, by the exercise of his own reason, discovered whether or not the causes assigned by those generals for the good or bad success of campaigns, or for the victory or the defeat in engagements, evidently the real causes, and whether or not these maxims and observations were unquestionably just and true. By blindly following an example, without a perfect comprehension of it, egregious errors might be committed. If all this were considered by those who are apt to hazard opinions on the appointment of military commanders they would be sensible of the necessity of being well informed of the mental powers of the persons so appointed; and whether or not, having been bred in the army, they have exercised those mental powers in meditations on those abstruse and most essential parts of the art of war, which remain always unknown to the far greater number of officers of all armies."

BY THE LAST MAILS.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 16.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BY the ship Philip, Capt. Williams, 36 days from Cowes, arrived this morning, we have received London papers to October 7, and hasten to give the most important items.

It appears by the latest London paper we have seen, (Courier) that every exertion is making by the French to recruit their armies.

The Emperor of Austria in advertising to the prolongation of the armistice in his general orders, says, "his assent to the measure is to be attributed not to feebleness, but to his affection for his subjects, and his anxiety to avert from them the calamities of war"; and again assures his subjects that no peace shall be concluded, but an honorable one.

The expectation of renewed hostilities continues. While the French conscripts, men and boys, are called out, and five feet boys induced to volunteer, Austria is using an equal exertion. A levy en masse throughout the Austrian dominions is expected.

The British ministry does not appear to have been formed. The Courier, the ministerial paper under Mr. Canning, says, the plan of administration, tho' "not extended and combined, (as the opposition express it) will still go down." "After a reign of half a century in the most arduous times, our venerable sovereign will not be abandoned by his people."

PARIS, SEPT. 23.—According to a circular from H. M. the Minister Director General of the Conscription, the mayors are authorized to receive enrollments for the grenadier sharpshooters, ranger sharpshooters, and conscript grenadiers and conscript rangers of his majesty's guard.—The young men who enlist in the grenadier sharpshooters and conscript grenadiers, must be five feet five inches; for the ranger sharpshooters, or conscript rangers, five feet two inches.

The mayors may admit to enlist—1st, young men from 18 to 30, who have not fallen under the conscription—2d, individuals from 30 to 40, who have already served. Young men from 16 to 18, shall in like manner be permitted to serve, with consent of parents or guardians.

Notwithstanding these provisions, which evince that his majesty is desirous of facilitating to all his subjects the means of entering into his guards, he has decided that four young men from each department may be directly admitted by voluntary enrollment into his regiments of fusiliers.—Two of them must be at least five feet five inches, and two of five feet three.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 12.—Several movements have taken place among the troops. General Klein, commanding the cavalry, goes to Brussels. The grand park moved off in direction of Mechlin. Several regiments are quartered at Merzen on the road to Holland.

The army of Antwerp will be divided into three bodies. The Dutch troops on the right; left wing under the command of Senator Rampon; centre under Reille, one of the Emperor's aid-de-camps. Our garrison will be composed of 1000 dismounted dragoons, 1000 veterans and 1500 of the national guard. General Vatterlex has arrived here.

BONAPARTE'S DEATH.
MAY, from what follows, be confidently expected.

GUENSBY, OCT. 4.—A vessel has arrived here which left Cherbourg on Friday last.

The letters by her inform us, that accounts had reached that place from Paris which leave no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon was very ill at his palace of Schoenbrunn.—His disorder is a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in his personal attentions to every branch of his army. Most certain it is, that two physicians and two surgeons suddenly left Paris last week to attend him. They proceeded on their journey with extraordinary speed.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

We have been informed from the best authority, that the British Packet now undergoing repairs here, is ordered to sail as soon as possible, to carry out Mr. Oakley, who is the bearer of important despatches from Mr.

Jackson. It is supposed the Packet cannot be got ready for sea before Thursday or Friday next.

Mr. Jackson intends to spend the winter in this city, but will not, it is said, leave Washington till after the meeting of Congress.

OCTOBER 21.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted to a gentleman at the Southward, for a copy of the following circular which has been addressed by the British Minister, to the several British Consuls in the United States:

(CIRCULAR.)

Washington, 13th Nov. 1809.

"SIR—I have to inform you, with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to state in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the President of the United States to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important Negotiation; and for putting an end to all communication, whatever, with me, as the Minister charged with that Negotiation, so interesting to both nations; and on one most material point of which an answer has not even been returned to an official and written overture[*].

"One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the Secretary of State himself in his letter of the 19th of October, viz.—That the three conditions forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instruction, were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other viz. That that instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, is known to me by the instructions which I myself have received.

"In stating these facts, and in adhering to them, which my duty imperiously enjoined, me to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith which have been made against his Majesty's government. I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith.

"But, as I am informed by him that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left which is consistent with the King's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to await elsewhere the arrival of his Majesty's commands upon the unlooked-for turn which has thus been given to his affairs in this country.

"I mean, in the interval, to make New-York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of His Majesty's Mission.

"I am, with great truth and respect,

"Sir, your most obt. humble servant,

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

"To —, His Majesty's Consul, at —."

[*] This overture is on the affair of the Chesapeake.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 20.

ADJUDICATIONS.

A letter from Halifax, of the 14th inst. says, "A ship (probably the *Susquehanna*) and a brig from Baltimore to Tonningen have been sent in here for adjudication; the brig and cargo have been condemned, and we suspect the ship will also; on the ground of having certificates of the cargoes being of foreign origin on board.—A letter from Eastport, says, that several vessels from the United States bound to Tonningen have been sent into Halifax and condemned. A reversal of the sentences of condemnation is anticipated.

Capt. Devotion, at New-York, from Tonningen, informs, that the Danish Government, about the 1st October laid on an additional duty of 3 per cent on all imports and exports; the former duty being one per cent.

A letter from the Havana of October 20, mentions that no foreign vessel can enter there, without bringing a certain number of new negroes. October 18, the vessels off the Havana were admitted to enter certain specified articles.

We are authorized to state, that the report in a morning paper of Saturday, stating "that the United States Ship John Adams, will sail immediately for England with despatches for government," is without foundation.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1809.

Mr. Jackson.—The papers continue to be filled with remarks relative to the misunderstanding between this gentleman and our Secretary of State.—The "National Intelligencer" of the 17th inst. as if regretting the colouring which it had given to the subject, observes,

"Should the feelings of any one tend to excite a disposition to treat Mr. Jackson indecorously, let him reflect on the punishment to which he would thereby inevitably expose himself, and to the deep injury he might, however unintentionally, inflict on his country, and we are persuaded he will feel it a sacred duty to abstain from all violence or indecorum, leaving to his government the management of an affair of so much delicacy and importance."

The same paper (the paper of our government) says,

"Although the President has refused to receive any further communications from Mr. Jackson, he is still a public minister, and the representative of the British government in many important respects."

Freedom of the Sea.—As nations respect one another more from fear than affection, so

the only way for a nation to escape insult, is to be in a situation to punish it. Hence it is obvious to remark, that any nation which means to be respected on the sea, must have a respectable force there. This truth was clearly seen and often urged by the prudent statesmen of the old school. The building and equipping of a competent number of armed vessels to protect our trade, was recommended by Mr. Washington, over and over again. Mr. Adams also (for we are not disposed to detract from his former services, notwithstanding ———!!) Mr. Adams recommended and urged the same thing; and with effect too; for under his administration, aided as he was by an illustrious band of coadjutors, an armed fleet was raised with such dispatch and speed, that it seemed almost to spring into existence by magic. That little fleet was better than a thousand proclamations; it was better than all the diplomatic logic in the world; it effected wonders; it evidently caused both France and England to respect the flag of our nation, and to treat it with respect. Yet, strange to relate! it was made the fruitful theme of reproach, and was one of the engines that demolished the power of the federal party.

The party that ruled under the new order of things, as they had before bestowed their reproaches and execrations very liberally upon the American navy, and made it the means of disgracing and ruining the federal cause; so now, to be consistent, they left it to rot; they did every thing almost for its destruction, short of setting fire to it. It is one remarkable instance of the changeableness of man, that Mr. Jefferson, who, in his Notes on Virginia, written some twenty years before, had strongly recommended to this country the building of ships of war for the protection of trade, became at last a strenuous opposer of the thing; that this once zealous advocate for the building and equipping of ships, suffered those to perish that were already built and had been committed to his care. Motives we leave to the searcher of hearts; the calamitous effects of this strange inconsistency are deeply felt by the whole nation, as they have been extremely injurious, if not fatal, to its commercial interests. If the little navy had been kept in repair, and a few vessels of war had been added to it from year to year, neither France nor England would have used us with the insolence that they both have done. And what would have been the expense?—Not the tenth part of what we have suffered from unjust captures and from our own non-intercourse and embargo laws.

We have seen, what was never seen under the fun before, an attempt to carry on a vast foreign commerce entirely unprotected, and that during the most extensive and most terrible wars that ever raged; wars of maritime powers, which were felt upon the ocean as well as on the land. And we have also seen, what every person of sense might have expected to see, our commerce in a manner destroyed, the American flag insulted, and our nation, as it were, cuffed and kicked, wailing piteously, and scolding terribly, but unable to strike a single blow in defence of its rights upon the water.

Upon the whole, things are evidently brought to this point: we must either have a navy to protect our trade; or must give up foreign trade altogether, which cannot be done without ruining a considerable part of the country; or finally, must carry on trade under some degree of abridgement of rights. We are ready to subscribe to the following sentiments of a member of the British House of Commons; "If the unfortunate time should ever arrive when we must yield up either our trade or our liberties, we ought to say, '*Perish Commerce—Live the Constitution.*'" But then, on the other hand, we think it would be very absurd, and very pernicious to the interests of our nation, for our government, under present circumstances, to stand upon mere punctilios; and that the "*mint annise, and cummin,*" ought to be but little regarded, if the weightier matters can be secured.

Mrs. Lloyd.—Is re-elected Governor of the State of Maryland, without opposition. The choice of governor is vested in the legislature.

Maryland Senator.—The legislature of Maryland have re-elected General Samuel Smith, Senator in the Congress of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of last March, by a majority of 20 votes.—His opponent was John Eager Howard, Esq.

We republish the following notice of the death of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq. from the "RHODE-ISLAND REPUBLICAN," as an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held even by his political opponents, and as a testimony of our respect for the becoming liberality they have manifested on the occasion.

From the Rhode-Island Republican of Wednesday last.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN is dead!—At the age of 71 years, he has closed his moral and religious and political career. Few men were better acquainted with human nature, and few men have more usefully and successfully exercised human talents. There was a time when his influence, like a torrent, was almost irresistible; and even in the decline of life and almost at the very borders of the grave, that influence was commanding.

CHAMPLIN has retired to the world of spirits, and the love of his friends, and the regrets of society have gone with him there. CHAMPLIN is dead! and poverty and wealth, and religion and virtue, his town and his state, will long mourn over his loss.

To the banking institution of which he was President, he added a celebrity—see of the

* Those Generals were, Bellefleur, Humares, Vivonne, Rochefort, Soudry, Mannin, Tallard and Villeroy.

† Those whom his Prussian Majesty names as candidates for the command of his army are, Gensd'Armes, Weyss, Seckendorf, Neuperg, Schmettau, Knochelshon, and the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen.

religious society with which he was associated, he was the pride and patron. The Artillery Company long boasted of him as a member, and have honoured him with their attention—they have paid their last tribute of respect to his departed spirit—their last expression of gratitude for his liberality.

It is to the honour of CHAMPLIN, that although his merits were unquestionable, and his influence commanding, he had never sought an office of profit, nor accepted one which he disgraced.

Although differing with him on political subjects, we disdain to lessen his virtues, and sincerely lament the departure of so much excellence and worth. In private life we have ever considered him amiable, honest, enterprising and humane. In public life, although we have sometimes thought him mistaken, we have ever thought him virtuous, and well-intentioned.

While he was in office he certainly displayed abilities—when he retired from it, he was universally respected.

We have never been under obligations to Mr. CHAMPLIN—we have neither participated in his bounty, nor have we supported his politics: indeed it has been otherwise—but we have ever revered virtue, wherever it was found, and respected talents wherever might be their possessor. It is with pleasure and pride then we pay this last tribute to the memory of a great and good man.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Schooner Paragon, Hunning, Ocracoke: Sloop Westport, Mayhew, Philadelphia: do. Connetquot, Carr, New-York: do. Golden Age, Cottrell, do: do. Express, Wood, do.

CLEARED.

Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, Charleston: Sch'r Federal, Gardner, St. Jago de Cuba: do. Ocean, Barney, St. Bartholomew: do. Lydia & Margaret, Arnold, Cayenne: Sloop Huntress, Earl, New-York.

The brig Industry, Davis, of this port, arrived at New-York on Monday last in 18 days from Havana. Left at Havana Nov. 11, the brig Russell, Newton, to sail the next day for this port.

The brig Hercules Courtney, Phillips, arrived at Charleston in 6 days, and brig Fame, Burroughs in 8 days from this port.

"Burn, Sink and Destroy."!!

The Swedish ship Gustavas, Capt. Evers, 31 days from Liverpool, in distress, bound to Amelia Island, arrived at Charleston, on the 11th inst. Sailed the 8th Oct. and on the 24th inst. 49, 18 long, 20, was captured by the French private ship of war Le Decade from Bordeaux, Capt. Briulle, of 18 guns and 150 men. Capt. B. informed Capt. Evers, that his orders were to ransom, burn or destroy, all vessels from or to England, provided the value of the vessel and cargo captured did not amount to 40,000 dollars: if the amount exceeded that sum, he was to send them to France. The Gustavas and cargo not being considered worth 40,000 dollars, the captain of the privateer insisted on having her immediately ransomed, or he should destroy her: which induced Capt. Evers to draw bills on England for 25,000 dollars being the amount of ransom required. Le Decade had captured a few days prior to falling in with the Gustavas, the American ship Resolution, Capt. Bunker, from London for New-York, which they took the crew out of, plundered and destroyed: Laconia, Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for Portsmouth, ransomed:—and Henrietta, Capt. Nichols, from Liverpool for New-York, valuable cargo, sent for France. Every vessel ransomed had her chief mate and two able seamen taken out and detained on board the privateer, as security for the payment of the bills drawn: and in case of their non-payment, these men were to be imprisoned in France, until payment was made. They put on board the Gustavas, Mr. Quin, chief mate, and two seamen of the Henrietta. Capt. Briulle said he was fitted out purposely to capture Americans—he however treated the master and crew of the Gustavas with decency.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale,

- 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
 - 15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
 - 10 do. Madeira Wine.
 - 24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
 - 75 chests Souchong Tea.
 - 8 do. Hyson skin ditto.
 - 26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
 - 15 bags Pimento.
 - 74 bales Upland Cotton.
 - 100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
 - 55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
 - 60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
 - 700 quintals Codfish.
 - 15 boxes Window Glass.
 - 50 reams Wrapping Paper.
 - 100 do. Foolscap Do.
 - 3 Hogheads Loaf Sugar.
 - Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.
 - 5 Cases India Silks.
 - 600 pieces blue Nankin.
 - 200 do. yellow Ditto.
 - 250 do. white Ditto.
 - 3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
 - 2 cases Cotton Sewings.
 - 1 do. fancy Muslins.
 - 1 do. Marcellus Velling.
 - 1 do. Cambric Muslin.
 - 1 do. Bombazette.
 - 1 bale Cassimeres.
 - 1 case Velvets.
 - 100 pieces Russia Diaper.
 - 50 do red yellow and brown Bandannets.
- Newport July 25 1809.

The remains of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq. whose death it was, last week, our painful duty to announce, were on Sunday last committed to the earth.—On that day his fellow-citizens united in paying the last honors to the deceased. The best feelings of the human heart reigned alone in every bosom; and every countenance was true to the expression of sympathy and sorrow for this common loss.

Mr. CHAMPLIN was among the last of those ancient pillars of the town who for so many years had remained its ornament and support. This death forcibly carried back our reflections to the heavy and irreparable losses this town has sustained within the space of a very few years by the death of many of its most valuable citizens.—GEORGE GIBBS, PETER CLARKE, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, CALEB GARDNER, FRANCIS MALBONS, men eminently enterprising, upright and useful, have, all in rapid succession, been gathered to their fathers, and left us to the guidance of a new generation. Well may we deplore this loss; for we have few such men to lose: few indeed are there remaining who will make such sacrifices, or can render such services as Mr. CHAMPLIN.—Services and sacrifices to which the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens bear ample testimony.

It is remarked of popular States, that however capricious they may be in their prosperity; and inclined to exercise their strength rather than their wisdom; yet in times of difficulty and danger they are sure to place their reliance upon their best and wisest citizens. This grateful proof of merit Mr. CHAMPLIN most eminently enjoyed. At the close of the late war, when this town was depressed and almost borne down to the dust by its misfortunes, it was still fortunate in the possession of such a citizen as Mr. CHAMPLIN. The services its situation then required were such as no ordinary man could perform.

Before the revolution, the town of Newport, in population, wealth and prosperity, was the rival of many of the most flourishing and respectable cities on the continent: whether we should have held out in the race or not, is now only a speculative and painful question. The enemy came, and our prosperity ceased. For three years the ravages of war in this State were confined almost exclusively to this town. In 1779, when freed from the hostile garrison, its condition was desolate and naked. There was too little vital heat remaining to revive its strength. Many of its wealthy and enterprising citizens: many of the industrious class had forsaken and continued to forsake it. Its weakness was not the weakness of infancy, but the cold languor of a broken constitution. In that wretched state, humbled and almost ruined, it was difficult indeed for the town to resume her station and reclaim her former weight in the councils of the State. The town was sensible of its situation, and called for the services of its ablest citizens. It was not deceived in its choice, nor disappointed in its hopes. Mr. CHAMPLIN with his respectable colleagues never forgot nor suffered others to forget the station which the town held in the days of her prosperity, and from which they would not content that her misfortunes suffered in the common cause, should degrade her. All his powers were exerted in her support. And very soon was his influence felt, and the wisdom of his counsel acknowledged throughout the State. Through the whole course of his legislative services, there were few instances of any importance in which his counsels were disregarded. In one memorable instance, though unable to stem the torrent of popular despair, he did all that man could do to set bounds to its fury, and to remedy its effects.

When the necessities of the people, at the close of the war, arising from the general depression of the country, the destruction of all commerce, and credit, drove them blindly to desperate remedies, and volumes of paper bills were issued, Mr. CHAMPLIN warded off many of the excesses and softened many of the violent measures which the temper of that day would have produced. But he saw that the discontent and distresses of the people could only be relieved by the establishment of a wise national government which should invigorate the springs of industry, and with security bring tranquility to the country. As soon therefore as the present constitution of the United States was proposed, he was its zealous and powerful advocate. On this occasion more than any other of his life, the powers and resources of Mr. CHAMPLIN's mind were called forth. His solid judgment, his penetration, his decision and his admirable address were all necessary, and were all exerted to overcome the strong prejudices and jealousies which prevailed against the constitution.—His efforts, united with those of many other able men, both in the state convention, of which he was a member, and among the citizens, were fortunately successful, and the constitution to which, under Providence, we owe all our prosperity, was finally, after great struggles, adopted by this state. Under the constitution Mr. CHAMPLIN was three times successively appointed an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and Washington and those who cherished his principles were uniformly supported by him.

In the year 1775, such was the opinion entertained of his patriotism that he was, at that eventful period, appointed Lieut. Col. Commandant of the first regiment of militia. After the revolution, he held a seat in the legislature for sixteen successive years, by a semi-annual election, and during the whole of that period his influence in that body and throughout the state remained unimpaired. But his influence was not the offspring of intrigue: It was the fruit of his virtues and his talents: It was exerted only for his country's good and was founded in the full conviction entertained by the people that he well understood the true interests of the state and honestly pursued them. He never condescended to gain popularity by creating false alarms and pernicious jealousies:—by exciting the farmer against the merchant or the merchant against the farmer. On the contrary, he justly acquired the confidence of all classes by labouring to convince them that the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic can have but one interest; which can only be promoted by their cordial union and mutual confidence.

In short, by a long series of public services and by the uniform wisdom, disinterestedness and integrity of his conduct, Mr. CHAMPLIN gained the ascendancy he held in the affections and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and there was no office in the gift of the people or the legislature which they would not gladly have bestowed upon him. But the pride of office was not a trait in his character, for honors of this kind he had no ambition. His mind conscious of its own rectitude, was satisfied with the general esteem and respect he possessed.

But Mr. CHAMPLIN did not make politics the sole business of his life. He engaged extensively in commerce as if he had had no concern in public affairs. He was one of the most respectable merchants in the state, and in all his private transactions and various enterprises he was distinguished for his acuteness, his energy and his incorruptible integrity.—In every department of life he held the performance of his duties sacred and in his view his duties were co-extensive with his powers to be useful.

Indeed it may be said, that, if "true glory is the wide extended fame of many and great benefits bestowed upon our friends and our country," that glory was Mr. CHAMPLIN's, with the consent of all honest men.

By one class of citizens this loss will be severely felt. Those who shrink from the thought of expelling their distresses to the public eye, and can only bear to receive relief from the unobtrusive hand of real benevolence, in Mr. CHAMPLIN ever found a bountiful friend, whose charities were administered with a delicacy which greatly enhanced their value.

In Mr. CHAMPLIN's last will, we understand, he has given one thousand dollars to the first congregational society in this town, of which he was a member, and had long been a benefactor:—and ten shares in the R. I. Bridge to the Marine Society, of which he was also one of the first and oldest members, and has directed the annual profits of these shares to be applied to the support of the indigent widows of deceased members of the society.

Mr. CHAMPLIN, at the time of his decease had nearly attained the seventy first year of his age. The last scene of his life corresponded with the whole tenor of it. His life had always been exemplary and unaffected: and when the period of his dissolution approached, he declared, that he felt no reluctance at leaving this world. And with Addison he might have said, "see in what peace a Christian can die!"

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

Just received, and for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at

L. ROUSMANIERE'S

Book Store, No. 15 1/2 Long-Wharf, RHODE ISLAND Farmer's Thomas's and Clergyman's ALMANACKS for 1810.

Country Traders and Shop-keepers in town who purchase to sell again, are invited to call and supply themselves.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above by the gross, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whitherever. Newport, Nov. 25 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator upon the estate of ABIGAIL HANDY, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds to the said Court for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to exhibit them without delay.

JOHN EARL, jun. Admr.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1809.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

Has for Sale,

100 Barrels and half-barrels Prime and Mels PORK.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1809.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank being required for the election of Two Directors now vacant, and for the transaction of such other business as they may deem necessary.—It will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. at the Directors Room, in the House of said Bank.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Directors.

JAMES ROBINSON, Senior Director. Newport, Nov. 23 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 175, THAMES STREET.

HAVE just received their Fall supply of HARDWARE GOODS, which together with their former stock, makes their Assortment unusually extensive, comprising all the Articles generally found in a Hardware Store.

They have for sale as usual, a large Assortment of Nails, best English, German and American Steel Sheet Lead, Sheet Iron, Brass Kettles, &c. &c. Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

Fancy Goods.

William S. Nichols,

GOLD SMITH & JEWELLER,

HAS just received in addition to his former stock, a variety of the most fashionable FANCY GOODS, which from price and quality cannot fail to suit purchasers. Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

ELEGANT CHINA, GLASS WARE, &c. &c.

GEORGE W. MARTIN,

Has just received and for Sale,

30 Cases containing Dining-sets, } Of the new
21 Boxes do. Tea sets, } sets
10 Tierces do. Glass Ware, } all fashions.
J. L. S. O.
2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.
200 small Kegs good Butter.
100 dozen London Porter.
Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

P. O. Richmond,

IS just opening an additional Assortment of fashionable GOODS, among which are a few pieces of fawn and drab coloured Cassimeres for Ladies Coats: coloured Lustrings: black and white Italian Crapes: black Canton do. for Gowns: coloured and black worsted Hosiery, and one box of fine and low priced Colerain Linens, all of which will be afforded much lower than has been sold this season.

Newport, Nov. 25, 1809.

Sarah Sands, & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public,

THAT they have just received from New-York, a handsome assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—Black, white and figured Crapes. Elegant lace Caps and Handkerchiefs. Mullin and Leno Dito. Lace Veils, and black and white silk lace Plain and figured Cotton Dito. Black, white & colour'd long and short kid Gloves. A handsome assortment of Ribbons. Cords and Tassels, and flap Trimmings. Feathers and Artificial Flowers. India, book and mul mul Mullins. Imitation Shawls. Velvet Bonnets of the latest fashions. Newport, Nov. 24, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of the estate of GIDEON BABCOCK, late of Newport, aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months are allowed by said Court of Probate for the Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of said deceased, and that the undersigned Robert Rogers, William M. Allston and Henry Ball, will attend that service at the office of said Rogers, in Newport, aforesaid, on the first Mondays in March, April and May next; and that the undersigned Francis D. Channing John Heard, jun. and Joseph May, will attend the service assigned them on the 4th Thursday of this and the five following months, from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. at the north-west corner of the Exchange Coffee-House in Boston, No. 97, in the first gallery.

ROBERT ROGERS, } Commis
WM M. ALLSTON, } sioners at
HENRY BALL, } Newport.
F. D. CHANNING } Commis
JOHN HEARD jun. } sioners at
JOSEPH MAY, } Boston.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of GIDEON BABCOCK, late of Newport (R. I.) Merchant, deceased, intestate, and having given bonds to the Hon. Court of Probate of said town of Newport, as the law directs, for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to him in Boston.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN Admr.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1809.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Pasture of the Subscriber in Middletown.

EIGHT LAMBS, marked with the letter D, on the left side. They have been missing about 4 weeks.—Whoever will give information of them at the Mercury-Office, or to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

GEORGE DUFFEE.

Middletown, Nov. 25, 1809.

POETRY.

THE following is one of the beautiful SONGS of MOORE, adapted to the Airs in the "Selection of Irish Melodies"—a new work now in the press at Philadelphia.

GO WHERE GLORY WAITS THEE.

GO where Glory waits thee,
But while Fame elates thee,
Oh! still remember me.
When the praise thou meetest,
To thine ear is sweetest,
Oh! then remember me.
Other arms may press thee,
Dearest friends care for thee,
All the joys that bless thee,
Sweeter far may be;
But when friends are nearest,
And when joys are dearest,
Oh! then remember me.

When, at eve, thou rovest
By the star thou lovest,
Oh! then remember me.
Think, when home returning,
Bright we've seen it burning,
Oh! then remember me.
Oft as summer closes,
When thine eye reposes
On its ling'ring robes,
Once so loved by thee,
Think of her who wove them,
Her who made thee love them,
Oh! then remember me.

When, around thee dying,
Autumn leaves are lying,
Oh! then remember me.
And at night, when gazing
On the gay hearth blazing,
Oh! still remember me.
Then should music stealing
All the soul of feeling,
To thy heart appealing,
Draw one tear from thee;
Then let memory bring thee
Strains I us'd to sing thee,
Oh! then remember me.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail;—Also Mytic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Fire, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

New Goods.

P. O. Richmond,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Cash Store, No. 155, Thames-Street, a very extensive and general Assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of superfine and common Broadcloths, Cambrics, Coatings, and flannels of various descriptions, bombazettes, rattens, wildbores, India cottons, cotton cambricks, fine cambric flurting, India and Scotch book muslins, and mulin handkerchiefs, long lawns for pocket handkerchiefs, plain and figured lino, ladies best long, white and coloured kid and silk gloves, black and slate coloured worsted hosiery, brown lino, one box fine and low priced Irish lino, of an approved bleach, and one bale rose blankets, with a great variety of other articles suitable for the present and approaching season, which, having been bought for cash, can be afforded lower than has been sold for several years past.
Newport, Oct. 6, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-Street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—Also, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. Cornelius Bennett; very convenient for a small family.—Also, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington Street, next eastward of Mr. Perry Weaver's, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard with a Garden Lot set off. Also, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, July 4, 1809.

TO LET,

For the term of Five Years, or a shorter term.

A FARM in South-Kingstown, in that part called Bolton near, formerly owned by John Jencks, of Providence, deceased, and now owned by the Subscriber, consisting of about 350 Acres. The advantages of sea manure belonging to said Farm are too well known to require description. The tenant will be allowed to make payment of the greatest part of the rent in improvements or repairs, such as making walls, cutting and clearing the land of bushes, &c. &c. The tenant to give good security for the performance of the conditions in the lease on his part. For further particulars and terms enquire of the Subscriber in Bristol.—Applications to be made before the 25th of December next.

JAMES D'WOLF.
Bristol, Oct. 30, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of EPHRAIM NORTON, late of Tiverton, merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to bring in their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton. For the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Benjamin Howland Esq. in Tiverton, on the last Saturdays in November, December, January, February, March and April next.

THOMAS DUFFEE, } Com'rs.
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, }
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
WILLIAM NORTON, Adm'r.
Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1809.

ENGLISH IRON, GLASS WARE, & CROCKERY,

JUST Received per ships William & Henry and Union, direct from Liverpool, consisting of:
75 Tons assorted English IRON.
3 Tons Iron HOOP.
10 Tierces assorted Glass WARE, and
20 Crates do Crockery Ditto, selected particularly for this Market.
2000 wt. No. 1 to 6 English SHOT.
2300 wt. White dry LEAD.
2000 bushels Salt.
50 dozen Porter.

The above will be disposed of on accommodating terms, for approved Notes, by SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN, at their Counting-Room, No. 51, Long-Wharf, or by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at his Genuine Grocery and Commission Store, No. 2, Church-Street, where every description of Groceries are offered at reduced prices.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1809.

Green Tea,

OF a flavour uncommonly agreeable (Fresh) is now retailing by GEORGE W. MARTIN, at the very moderate price of Eight Shillings per lb.
Newport, Church-Street, Sept. 15, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-Street, at the sign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Boux, where they offer for Sale, a large and well chosen Assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchased in Newport
Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

FARMS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale the following FARMS in the State of Connecticut:—

ONE in the north Society in Coventry, on the road leading from Hebron to Tolland, containing about 110 acres of excellent Land, about two miles from the Meeting-House half a mile from a School, and 100 rods from a good grist-mill and saw-mill. The Farm lies on Skunkamog river, has about 25 acres of interval, the remainder upland, and consists of mowing, ploughing, pasturing, wood and timber land; will cut from 35 to 40 tons of hay annually; is well watered by the above river and a number of living springs. There are on the premises a very neat, convenient Dwelling-House barn and other out-houses entirely new, and nearly finished; a well of water which never fails, within ten feet of the door, a thrifty young orchard just beginning to bear, and an old one somewhat decayed.
Two Farms in the first Society in Hartland, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the Meeting House, and within 20 miles of Hartford: one contains about 240 acres with a large good one story house, with two chimneys, well finished, and convenient for two families: three barns, out-houses, &c. all in good repair; has about 40 acres of mowing, 160 of ploughing and pasturing and 50 of wood; has good orcharding, is well watered and well fenced. The other Farm contains about 60 acres, with a small one story farm-house, barn and orchard; well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; well watered and under good improvement. Possession given immediately.
Three Farms pleasantly situated in the north part of Granville, they adjoin each other and contain about 330 acres, and are extremely well calculated for the settlement and neighbourhood of a family connexion. One contains about 125 acres, with a two story house and barn, and three flourishing young orchards; will cut annually from 25 to 30 tons of good hay. One of 150 acres, with a one story House, barn, and young orchard, will cut from 25 to 30 tons of hay; and one of about 90 acres, with a one story house, barn, and a young orchard; will cut from 8 to 12 tons of hay. These Farms are well watered, well fenced, and suitably proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland; and will be sold separately or together, and possession may be had immediately.

Also one in Blandford, of fifty acres, with a House and barn; well watered, under good improvement, and well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, ploughing and woodland.
The above Farms will be sold on reasonable terms, and long credit given for a considerable part of the purchase on the payment of annual interest.
The Subscriber also offers for sale, an eligible and convenient stand for a Tavern and store, in the town of Vernon on the Hartford and Tolland turnpike road; twelve miles from Hartford, and about the same distance from Stafford Springs; lately occupied as a Tavern and store by Mr. Lebbeus P. Tinker, and now occupied by Mr. James Chapman; consisting of a neat, spacious well finished House and store, two barns, one entirely new and large, having sufficient stabling, and every necessary accommodation for a tavern; about three acres of land, including a garden, with considerable fruit, and an Orchard that will produce from 20 to 30 barrels of cider annually. Also, ten acres of woodland, within one mile of the above stand.

Also, One hundred thousand acres of Land, in New Connecticut; part of which lays in the flourishing towns of Hartford, Vienna, Nelson, and Rootstown; settled from thirty to sixty families in each town. These towns are well watered and well accommodated with roads, grist mills and saw mills; the land is of a good quality, the water is good, and the country remarkably healthy. And part is situated in three entire towns, of about 15,000 acres each, and in several tracts of land from 1000 to 4000 acres, not surveyed into lots, and which the subscriber will sell either by the whole township or tract, or by any less quantity, as may best suit purchasers. It will be noticed, that the price of land in the unsettled towns and tracts, will be considerably less than those towns which are settled, and will not only give to an individual or company who may purchase, the advantage of a first choice, but also will secure to them, the rise in the value of the lands.

A good title, and the most liberal terms given to purchasers.
EPHRAIM ROOT.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH ROGERS, Esq. at Hartford, Connecticut.
Hartford, (Conn.) October 8, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. John Gardiner, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, } Com'rs.
WILLET CARPENTER, }
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administrator.
South-Kingstown, June 12, 1809.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

CONSTANTLY for sale by
L. ROUSSEMANIERE,
No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

A complete assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, either with or without patent-backs and feint lines, of the first quality of paper, and bound in the best manner.

Books made to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and lowest price.

WRITING, LETTER & WRAPPING PAPER.

80 Reams best Brandywine Royal, Medium, Foolscap, and Letter-Paper: 250 reams Burbank's best Foolscap, Pot and Letter-Paper:—30 reams best English wove, hot-pressed and laid Letter-Paper:—100 reams good Foolscap Writing-Paper, at 25 cents per ream, suitable for Lawyer's Offices, Grocers, &c.:—200 reams of Pot Writing-Paper, at 25 Cents per ream:—And 200 reams Wrapping-Paper of a superior quality, at 108 cents per ream—is for sale as above, in either large or small quantities, as cheap and upon as accommodating terms, as can be procured at any store or manufactory in New-England.

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

of every kind used in this State, for sale as above by the grocer, dozen or single, and as cheap as at any Book-Store whatsoever.
Newport, Nov. 18, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Inform his Friends and the Public THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-Street, lately occupied by Sally M. Smith & Co. where he has constantly on hand and for sale, a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions Straw silk and willow Bonnetts made on the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.
Newport July 21 1809.

The Progressive Company,

At their GRAINARY & GROCERY STORE,
No. 11, LONG-WHARF.

HAVE for Sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest current prices, a constant supply of Rye and Indian Corn; Rye and Indian Meal; and Flour of the most approved brands.—An extensive assortment of Groceries and Liquors among which are 10 Hogheads 3d proof St. Croix and Antigua Rum; 20 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes Chocolate; 20 boxes Raisins.—Hylon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the chest or less quantity.—1600 bushels Exuma Salt, of a superior quality; 1500 ditto Liverpool Do.; 500 ditto Turks-Island Do.; 500 ditto Bonavilla Do.—Also, A quantity of well-seasoned merchantable Boards.—Just received 5 pipes Gin; 5 hogheads high proof old Jamaica Spirits; 30 chests Campoy Tea, of an excellent flavor; 1000 wt. Cheese, 200 Meal bags; 8 crates and 2 hogheads Crockery Ware.—Wanted, Corn and Rye, for which Cash will be given.

N. B. Those persons who have Meal Bags belonging to the Company in possession, will have the goodness to return them.

WILLIAM COGGESHALL, jun. AGENT.
Newport, Oct. 13, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceased, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against it to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE, } Adm'rs.
R. MALBONE }
Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Col. John Gardiner, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent that twelve months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the Subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them, they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds, in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in May, August, November and February next.

JOHN HAGADORN, } Com'rs.
WILLET CARPENTER, }
All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, Executor.
Middletown, March 15, 1809.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 33, BROAD-STREET, BOSTON.
OFFER for Sale at low prices, a very general assortment British Piece GOODS, principally received by recent arrivals at New-York and Boston, and comprising a large amount of Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Silk Goods, with many articles which have been hitherto scarce and prohibited.—In particular, full received from Scotland, a handsome variety plain and fancy Mullins of all descriptions.
Boston, Sept. 30, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1 1/2 to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooles and Anchors, of various sizes; Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—Also just received, 2500 bushels Bonavilla Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.
EARL & ALLSTON.
Newport, June 2, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel; 10 casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia Superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.—Also, Hylon, Hylon-Gin, Souchong and Bohea Teas; 6 Tons old Sable Iron, suitable for cart tire; 8 tons Swede's Iron, well assorted; 1000 bushels Liverpool Salt; Pine Shingles.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, October 20, 1809.

FOR SALE,

By THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE SEVENTY Hogheads sciewed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine; Rosin; Grindstones; Ash Oars, Anchors; Russia Duck and Sewing Twine; with a variety of other articles in the Ship-CHANDLERY LINE.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport April 28, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—Also, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. Horatio S. Dexter.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store next door North of the Coffee-House.
Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a small FARM, containing about 30 Acres of excellent Land, (mostly meadow,) situated in Middle-town, about 4 miles from Newport, at present occupied by Giles Barker. Said Farm is well fenced and watered; and a two-story Dwelling-House, barn and crib, and an excellent Orchard thereon. An indisputable title will be given.—Possession may be had on the 25th of March next.—For further particulars, apply to

MARY STANTON.

Newport, October 3 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY. FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, a chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair the House is exceedingly well calculated for a tavern, and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town, and is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Co-Partnership of JOHN SPOONER & SAMUEL ALLEN, Sail-makers, established under the firm of SPOONER & ALLEN, is dissolved, All persons having demands against said firm, are requested to exhibit them for settlement to SAMUEL ALLEN; and all persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to him, he having undertaken to adjust and close the business of said Co-Partnership. Creditors and Debtors will please to attend to this notice without loss of time.

JOHN SPOONER
SAMUEL ALLEN.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

WILLIAM PEARCE,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues keeping a TAVERN at his House in the Village of Wickford, town of North-Kingstown, next door to Philip Tingbust, Esq. where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may please to favour him with their company, and may depend on having the smallest favour gratefully acknowledged.
The House may be well-known by its end fronting the street, and the sign of a Bunch of Grapes.
Wickford, (R. I.) October 13, 1809.